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DUBOIS VS. DUBOIS.

Ex-Senator Dubois in a recent speech before an eastern audience repeated the old fairy tale concerning "Mormon" political control. The "Mormons," he said, absolutely control Utah. They dominate state elections in Wyoming and Idaho, and they are a great balance of power in Oregon. They are also beginning to be very powerful in Nevada. The tales told by the ex-senator about the "Mormon" bogey were enough to frighten any respectable old eastern lady into hysterics.

People around here who know something about the subject and also something about veracity of the itinerant speaker from Idaho, are, however, inclined to laugh at his stories. The Butte Inter Mountain represents the views of the people here, when, in its issue of the 24th of this month, it says: "It is horrifying to contemplate the political power to be cemented for Mormonism when that church shall control Utah, Wyoming, Oregon, Idaho and Nevada! These states send almost as many men to Congress as the city of New York. The entire northwest is inferior in congressional strength to the state of Ohio. Nobody believes Ohio or New York holds a balance of power in Congress. It may be that in Utah and Idaho the church is too strong. Senator Dubois may have experienced instances of its strength. But when the Mormon Church, or any other church, Christian or heathen, stands between the people of the United States, in Congress or out, and some national reform, that church will find itself in an exceedingly dangerous position.

The senate could not find Senator Smoot a polygamist. His trial was fair and the investigation wide. Unless an abnormally large percent of the people of Idaho and Utah are liars and unless a large per cent of members of the United States senate are fools or rogues, it would appear that polygamy is no longer general in the "Mormon" Church. Moreover, gentlemen from the Mormon country do not complain as of yore of church dictation. The Mormon may be chauvinist but in this he does not differ from members of some other Christian sects. The truth seems to be that this generation has abandoned polygamy and to punish a later generation by retroactive act would be neither just nor politic.

This is absolutely true. But the important fact is that the ex-senator, himself, knows that it is true, and that he is contradicting himself with the nonchalance of a person under the influence of intoxicants. In an interview published in the Salt Lake Tribune of May 28, 1898, Mr. Dubois said: "In my own fight for re-election to the Senate it was a notorious fact that some local church officials in this state, and even some of the leaders of the church in Salt Lake, desired to defeat me. The remembrance of that desire and the urgent and somewhat extraordinary action which it permitted, is not so lasting with me as the remembrance of the magnificent way in which the young Mormons in Idaho in many instances rallied to my support and worked boldly and manfully for the vindication of not only the principle which they thought I represented in national affairs, but for the maintenance of political freedom within the commonwealth."

When, in the face of this "magnificent" admission of the political independence on the "Mormon" people, made by the Idaho lecturer in one of his lucid moments, he raves and rants about "Mormon" control in a number of states, the limit has certainly been reached. What a tragic, or is it comic? spectacle Dubois presents going up and down the country, contradicting himself and branding himself as a deceiving spirit!

DOWN WITH STRIFE BREEDERS.

Is it not high time for the conservative citizens of the community to end forever the practice of mixing ecclesiastical matters with politics, for the self-evident purpose of keeping up turmoil and strife? We submit this question, not to the professional strife-breeders who make a living by their nefarious activity, but to citizens to whom the welfare of the community is the first consideration?

To illustrate: On Thursday the daily advocate of strife had an article ostensibly giving a political review of the situation in the local Democratic party. In reality, however, the miserable concoction proved to be another effort to make it appear that church affiliation is a political factor. "One element," the article says, "wants to nominate John Derr, a Gentile, while the other element pins its faith to ex-Mayor Richard P. Morris, a Latter-day Saint, tried and true." The proposition to nominate John Derr, a Gentile, as the candidate of a party that is almost wholly Mormon strikes the average observer at first blush as a strange one. And so it goes on. Mark the labored distinction between "Mormon" and "Gentile." What has "Gentile" and "Mormon" to do with the candidacy for a political office of any man in this country? And who is it that is constantly trying to make church membership a political issue? Who, if not the elect, that is, at the same time, crying out vehemently against mixing matters ecclesiastical and political?

This has been its practice from the beginning. If a member of the City Council opposed any villainy that had been decided upon in the secret clove of the bosses, about the only defense attempted by the organ was the terrible charge that the opponent is a "Mormon" or an "Elder." As if that fact would be of any consequence in a discussion about the City's finances! Is it not time, we say, for citizens to stop that kind of warfare, worthy only of thugs?

The only purpose for which it is kept up is to appeal to the prejudices of the element that is not governed by reason. That is its aim. The in-

dividuals who are responsible for it, desire to perpetuate bad feelings between neighbors who ought to be friends and pull together for the community, and in the struggle between classes, they hope to get away with the offices and emoluments. Why should any citizen be willing to help a strife-breeder to rob him? Why not labor for the establishment of peace and unity and the strength that proceeds from unity of effort? Why not put the heel on the strife-breeder, as on a poisonous snake?

This mixture of matters ecclesiastical with politics, as the local anti-"Mormon" sheet is in the habit of doing, is un-American. It is Russian. In the realm of the Czar the two elements are closely interwoven, and the result is not encouraging. Why should such un-American tactics be tolerated here?

A campaign will commence in earnest before long. The various parties will consider their choice for candidates. May we not ask party leaders and citizens to eliminate every trace of ecclesiastical considerations from their political deliberations? Whether a candidate is a Catholic, or an adherent of the Moslem faith; whether he is a "Mormon" or a Presbyterian, or a Methodist, or an infidel, should have no more weight for or against him, than the color of his hair or the size of his shoe. No one should be preferred because of his faith, or lack of faith. No one should be voted for, or against, on that account. Not until truly American conditions are establishing in this respect will there be peace and material progress.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We observe that the Agricultural College of Utah is making a direct appeal to the classes for whose especial benefit the school was originally established—the farmers, mechanics, wage-earners generally, and those who will have the direct care of families and the management of homes.

The circulars of the institution show that its work is grouped into five great schools; and you must register in one of them. 1—The School of Agriculture; 2—The School of Domestic Science and Arts; 3—The School of Commerce; and 4—The School of General Science, which offers only such subjects as may be selected from those regularly given in the other schools. Each school offers one or more high school courses, leading to certificates, and one or more college courses, leading to degrees.

The teaching force of the Agricultural College is composed of men and women who are especially well fitted, by sympathy and training, to accomplish the work that the College has in view. Graduates from many of the large universities of this country and of Europe are represented on the Faculty roll. A large number are Western men who understand Western conditions. This is especially important in the agricultural work. The number of persons employed is large enough to enable classes to be quite small. This is a distinct advantage to the students, who thus get more personal attention from the teachers.

Carried on according to these ideas, the College should become a very important factor in the industrial and economic development of the inter-mountain region, whence it draws its patronage. The announcements made by the school should be consulted by our young men and women. Those who are scientifically trained for their life's work have an immense advantage over those who lack such training.

COST OF LIVING AND POLITICS.

In considering the high prices on the necessities of life now prevailing and which have aroused public sentiment to opposition, one factor should not be overlooked, and that is the graft in the management of public affairs. When a city government is run extravagantly and the taxes, consequently, are raised to the utmost limit of endurance, one of the results will be higher prices on food, clothing, housewren and all the other necessities of life.

It is a mistake to believe that only the well-to-do classes suffer from the dishonesty that prevails in so many city administrations. The laborers, the men and women with small wages, the consumers, are ultimately made to pay the cost of the graft. That cost is levied against the owner of the house, for instance. But it is paid by the laborer who must rent it because he has no house of his own. The business man, in the same way, naturally must increase the price of his merchandise because of the higher cost of a dishonest local government, of which he is made to pay his heavy share.

This condition of dishonesty is almost general. In New York, the "water" in the street railroad stock is said to amount to \$400,000. "Even if one-quarter of this," says the New York World, "is 'squeezed out' by the bankruptcy of the merger there is still \$300,000,000—enough to build fifteen great subways—upon which the people are asked to pay profits beyond the cost of the service. This is \$300 fished from every family of five persons. The interest is \$15 a year extorted from every family—and the poor man uses the street cars more than the rich. It matters not whether the cost is paid in higher fares than need be, or in bad service, or in higher rentals because of higher taxes. Inescapable is the burden which the people have put upon themselves by blindly electing aldermen and legislators who do the will of corrupt bosses."

Chicago is struggling with the ruin that Yorkes wrought; Philadelphia has its gas ring and its share of the Harrisburg profligacy to pay; San Francisco, with its Mayor in jail, is trying to recover from a havoc worse than that wrought by fire and earthquake.

When the citizens feel the burden of high prices oppressive, let them remember that a sure way to some relief is the election to public offices of men who are both capable and honest, and who believe in sound business principles in public affairs. Extravagance and cheating cost every citizen a substantial sum every year, both directly and indirectly.

Salt Lake's altitude is not so great as Denver's but its prices are higher.

Ex-Senator Burton has bought a paper in Kansas and is going into the

newspaper business. Is it his aim to "elevate" the press?

Pence has a splendid chance to get in a victory in the telegraphers' strike. Texas is suing the harvester trust. What will the harvest be?

Let the telegraph companies say what they will, the strikers have taken the Palm.

It looks as though the rest cure would be the only efficacious remedy for the telegraphers' strike.

Washington has been struck by a reform wave. As yet it has not submerged the city.

The press of the country was never so select in the news it presents the public as it is today.

No great popular movement for the relief of the flood sufferers in Japan seems to have been started.

"Vice must be wiped out," says San Francisco's new chief of police. It will take a very large mop to do it.

To say that birds set their broken legs may be a fake but it cannot be denied that they set their eggs.

Bayard Taylor was once known as the "great American traveler," but today it is William H. Taft.

A cucumber is said to be ninety-five per cent water. What a splendid foundation on which to build a trust.

Raisins seems to know exactly the time for appearing and disappearing. Just now is the season of disappearing.

Coxey is going to raise another army. Raise as many armies as he likes, he can never again raise the furor he once did.

In the Hermit kingdom brides are not allowed to speak for a week after their marriage. Their lips are hermetically sealed, so to say.

Schmitz says that he will run for mayor again just as soon as he is out of jail. For such statement he should have his "copper" taken off.

No congressman is satisfied with official reports on conditions on the isthmus. With Do-the-Boys Hall th roughness, he insists on seeing for himself.

"A man should select one line of business and then press forward with determination; just what line, is for him to say," says Mr. John D. Rockefeller. An old pipe line, for example.

The biggest diamond in the world is to be presented to King Edward. What feelings of envy this will raise in the breasts of the members of the Hotel Clerks' Benevolent association.

In reply to a correspondent: No, the spirit of Salt Lake is not a big giant with an immense sledge hammer, ready to knock into a heap any skyscraper that may rise heavenward. The spirit of Salt Lake is not a "knocker."

SLOWER, SURE.

Los Angeles Times.

The business of the country is all right. It is safer today than it has been at any time recently. The fear of all conservative men centered in the break-neck speed at which everything was traveling. We have here a country wonderful in the richness and variety of its resources. There is great inducement held out to develop these riches. But there was danger of yielding to the temptation to go too fast. Progress required capital, which is the motive power. When the capital was in hand, high-rate speed was all right. But few men had sufficient of this motive power. All were trying to get the share of the rush on some other person's capital. Business expansion at the risk of straining credit is always unsafe. Financial and business men who have been through other times of expansion and panic, know this, and they have been sounding warnings to go more slowly.

WOMAN'S STANDING IN FRANCE

London (Eng.) Chronicle.
Though the French woman's position is in many respects legally a poor one, still by virtue of her own commanding talent and power of attraction it is actual fact that she is the average French husband, in law his wife's lord and master, is generally her admiring and obedient subject. Everyone knows the reverence and devotion of the French son to his mother which is a cult in France. In their homes then the French women are queens, that is often a good deal said the other day, they do not wish to hold their sovereignty by divine right only. Still, even in the region of man-made laws, the French woman has some legal advantages denied her English sister. She can practice in the law courts when she has qualified, and she is not put under such unequal divorce laws as is the English woman. On the other hand, she has no married woman's property act to give her a right to her own property. The Frenchman has a right even to his wife's earnings. One advantage in this direction was made, however, in a law passed in 1851, which gave a married woman the right to start a banking account in her own name, and even draw from it without first obtaining her husband's permission.

"THE DEVIL'S BIBLE."

New York Tribune.

The volume which is called "the devil's Bible" is in the library of the royal palace of Sweden. It is a huge copy of the Scriptures written on 300 prepared asses' skins. One report says that it took 500 years to complete this copy, which is so large that it has a table by itself. Another tradition says that it was completed in a single night, due to the assistance of the devil. The legend, when the work was finished, gave the monk a portrait of himself for a frontispiece. The illuminated likeness of the devil still adorns the front page of the work. This volume was carried off by the Swedes in the thirty years' war from a convent in Prague.

A LONG FIGHT ENDED.

Sacramento Bee.

Now that the agitation of thirty years in England, for an Act of Parliament to allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, has at last succeeded, it will be interesting to note whether many such marriages occur. From the long wrangle over the matter, one might suppose a great multitude of widowers had been eager to make that sort of matrimonial alliance. But, like many other things that cause more or less stir, the results may prove the contrary. The Act came chiefly from the Episcopal Church, which has a strong

representation in the House of Lords, but public sentiment seems to have been rather unconcerned with the subject.

JUST FOR FUN.

Those Foolish Questions.

"Our train struck a bear on the way down."
"Was he on the track?"
"No; the train had to go into the woods after him."

A Sure Thing.

"I wish I knew how to make a barrel of money."
"I'll tell you how."

"How?"
"Spend a keg in advertising."

An Unfermented Anecdote.

Once, when Rudyard Kipling was a boy, he ran out on the yard-arm of a ship.

"Mr. Kipling," yelled a scared sailor, "your boy is on a yard-arm, and if he lets go, he'll drown."
"Ah," responded Mr. Kipling with a yawn, "but he won't let go."
This incident also happened to Jim Fiske, Horace Walpole, Napoleon Bonaparte, Dick Turpin, Julius Caesar, and the poet Byron.

Pessimism.

"I'm hungry. Been on the train five hours. I could eat a chunk of rhinoceros meat tonight."
"Well, you'll get it at this hotel."

Should Say So.

"I wish I were a man."
"Why?"
"Oh, because."
"You might at least think up a man's reason."—Washington Herald.

A Jocular Vein.

Mrs. Malaprop—Did you hear about that poor man's accident while shaving? It was an awful cat's throepe.

Mrs. Browne (laughing)—An awful what?

Mrs. Malaprop—Oh! it ain't no laughing matter. He cut his jocular vein.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Repartee.

At a dinner given by a high official at Washington, a distinguished Frenchman, who was visiting this country as a delegate to a certain industrial conference, gave expression to extravagant praise of his beloved France. His neighbor at table on the right, would smile and bow in polite acquiescence every time the visitor would mention an instance of France's superiority above every other nation. "The French," exclaimed he, "are the politest people on earth."

The neighbor at the table again smiled and bowed.
A little puzzled by the other's silence, the Frenchman asked: "Americans admit, do they not, the superiority of the French in politeness?"
"Oh, yes," came the reply; "that's our politeness."—Fenimore Martin in Lippencott's.

Our Eccentric Tongue.

Baron Uxkull, the Russian who has been making addresses, told a story the other day of his struggles with the English language. What he was in Cleveland a year or more ago he was able to speak English rather well, but was not entirely familiar with all the idioms. One day a friend whom he met here in Cleveland asked him if he liked Cleveland and he said "Yes." "You should not say 'Yes,' his friend told him. You should say 'Sure, Mike.'"
The baron took the correction in all seriousness. A few weeks later he was dining in New York and his hostess, a refined and dignified woman, asked him if he liked sugar and cream in his coffee. Then the baron shocked the assembled guests by replying with great gusto, "Sure, Mike."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The history of the struggle which led to the conviction of Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco is told by George Kennan, in the September McClure's. In this article, "The Fight for Reform in San Francisco," after explaining the system by which the Ruef-Schmitz administration extorted protection money from the business men of its city he remarks: "One of the most noticeable differences between graft in San Francisco and graft in Eastern cities is to be found in the nature and variety of the methods employed. In New York, under Boss Tweed, the frauds were mainly in municipal contracts. In St. Louis, the adorners made money chiefly through the corrupt sale of privileges and franchises. In San Francisco, Ruef, Schmitz, and their allies took toll everywhere, from everybody, and in almost every imaginable way. They went into partnership with dishonest contractors; cold privileges and permits to business men extorted money from restaurants and saloons; levied assessments on municipal employees; shared the profits of houses of prostitution; forced beer, chicken, champagne, and cigars into restaurants and saloons on commission; blackmailed gamblers, pool-players, and promoters of prizefights; sold franchises to wealthy corporations; created such municipal bureaus as the Commissary Department and the City Commercial company in order to make robbery of the city more easy; leased rooms and buildings for municipal offices at exorbitant rates and compelled the lessors to share profits; held up even kite-flyers, junk-dealers, milkmen and even streetsweepers; and took bribes from everybody who wanted an illegal privilege or exemption and who was willing to pay for it. The motto of the administration seemed to be: 'Encourage dishonesty, and let no dishonest dollar escape.'—New York.

A complete novelette, "The Mind-Reader," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, leads the September Century. The serials, Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Shutter," and Robert's "Come and Find Me," develop with intensifying interest; and there are short stories also by Dorothea Deakin, Charlotte Wilson, Edward J. Norton, Edna Henscom and Margaret Horner Clyde. A popular feature of the September Century is a freshly interesting presentation of "Racing in Its Relation to Horse-Breeding," by John Grier Spens, author of "The Horse in America," who takes the ground that while racing is essential to the preservation of the thoroughbred, gambling is the curse of racing. For the reader of distinctly literary tastes, there are further extracts from Horace Traubel's delightful record of conversations with Walt Whitman in his old age in Camden, N. J., containing much of interest touching the poet's philosophy of life, his feelings about John Burroughs, his thoughts on reading, etc. Arthur E. P. Weigall, eye-witness of one of the most remarkable or recent discoveries, that of the tomb of the famous Egyptian queen, Titi, has written of his discovery of the character of Queen Titi, and of her period for the September Century, and supplementing this record of important excavation work is Robb de Peyster Tytus's account of "The Palace of Amenhotep III. Husband of Queen Titi." There is another of Mr. Sigismund de Tintown's portraits of favorite actresses in this number, this time Miss Ethel Barrymore as Mme. Trenton in "Capitan Jack." Photographs of the actress are given. A story of the excavation for railroad terminals in New York City, 33 East, Seventeenth St. New York.

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